

LONDON, 18th January. The Standard correspondent, describing the attack on Ladysmith on the 13th January, says the Boers' objective was O'Connell's Camp, on the other side of which is a rocky ridge. The camp is thus divided from the other British position, and it was, indeed, the only one which could be taken, would bring the town within rifle range.

HOW THE ENEMY BORED THE ATTACK.

THEIR FIRST EFFORTS.

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KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NEW BOOKS.

VILLAGE LIFE IN CHINA, A Study in Sociology, by A. H. SMITH, D.D. 8.50
 Life of Wellington, A Large Number of Superb Maps, Battle Plans and Portraits, 2 vols. 10.00
 Mahan's Lessons of the War, with Spain, Cuba, and the Philippines, by Captain Mahan. 7.00
 The Yangtze Valley and Beyond, by Mrs. Bishop (Colonial Edition). 6.50
 The Pacific and the Siberian Railway, by V. Y. Valerius, with Maps and Illustrations. 9.00
 In Connection with the de Wallyburgh, China, by Frances Hodgson Burnett. 3.50
 The Khaki Bible (India Paper). 2.00
 A Prisoner of the Khabul, Twelve Years Captivity in Omdurman, by Chas. Neufeld, with Maps and Illustrations. 5.00
 British Op and Beyond the Sea, by Cecil H. Crofts. 1.00
 Sander's Strength and How to Obtain It, with Anatomical Chart, by Sander. 1.75
 The International Geography, by Sander. 4.00
 Authors. 4th Illustrations. 0.00

ROBINSON PIANO CO.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENT.

SPECIAL CHINA MODELS BY

HAAKE, RACHAL, BRINSMEAD, BECHSTEIN.

CABIN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

DURING THE TEMPORARY ABSENCE

FROM THE COLONY OF THE UNDERGROUND.

MR. E. C. LANE WILL SIGN FOR THE SECRETARY.

By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS JONES.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1900. [375]

NOTICE.

THE WANCHAI GODOWNS.

WE the Undersigned, have this day been

AGENTS for the above Godowns. All Applications

for Storage of Goods should be made to us.

T. HAUCHENSTEIN & CO.,

Hongkong, 4th January, 1900. [45]

THE WANCHAI GODOWNS.

WE have this day appointed Messrs. T.

HAUCHENSTEIN & CO. to be

AGENTS for the above Godowns. All Applications

for Storage of Goods should be made to them.

TANG LAP TING,

MOK KUN LUI,

MOK YUEN LIM.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1900. [168]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOA-

QUIN MALACCA, QUO, and

Amoy, has retired from the Hongkong

Firm of MALACCA & CO. 瑞和號

carrying on business as Merchants and

Commission Agents, at No. 53, Bonham Street

West, Victoria, Hongkong, and his INTER-

EST and RESPONSIBILITY in such Firm

has ceased this day.

All outstanding Accounts will be settled by

the Managing Partner, Mr. WEE TECK-CHIM.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1900.

401 Solicitors for Messrs. MALACCA & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, KWOK SHING WOO

和昇號 having carried on business

solely and alone in Hongkong for over 30 years

past, and as at the present time carried on by

him at No. 29 and 30, Praya Central, Hong-

kong, as a General Storekeeper, Ship's

Provisions and European Naval Stores, under

the Style or name of CHUEN WOO

全 This is to give Notice that he will

NOT be responsible for any DEBTS, CON-

TRACTS, or ENGAGEMENTS entered into by

any person or persons other than in the name

of KWOK SHING WOO or in the name of the

CHUEN WOO other than by himself the

Undersigned.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1900.

KWOK SHING WOO 和昇號

29 and 30, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Witness to Signature.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,

Solicitor, Hongkong.

W. B. BREWER & CO.

NOW READY.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1901

British Journal Photography, Annual. 70

MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL. 70

Box of Flags. 70

A few lots of CHRISTMAS NUMBERS of

Chatterbox, Truth, Punch, Strand, Pear-

son's, Figaro-Illustrated, Paris Noel, and

Illustrations, etc.

NEW BOOKS.

Continental Stationery Supply, by

Gay and Yeaman. 6.50

Electric Lights and Electric Lighting,

by J. A. Fleming. 3.50

China House Stories, by Pearl. 4.00

Mandarin & Co., by Benson. 1.50

Log and a Son, by Ballou. 1

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

(Passenger Service). (Freight Service).
(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and other ports, North and South American Ports).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
HOLSTEN	HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO	About 11th February
ALBION	HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO	About 18th February
ALBION	HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO	About 25th February
ALBION	HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO	About 4th March
ALBION	HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO	About 11th March
ALBION	HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO	About 18th March
ALBION	HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO	About 25th March
ALBION	HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO	About 1st April
ALBION	HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO	About 8th April
ALBION	HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO	About 15th April

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
YAMAGUCHI MARU	Kobe (Direct)	Thursday, 8th February, at 4 p.m.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	Kobe (Direct)	Monday, 13th February, at 4 p.m.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	Kobe (Direct)	Friday, 23rd February, at 4 p.m.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	Kobe (Direct)	Monday, 27th February, at 4 p.m.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	Kobe (Direct)	Friday, 3rd March, at 4 p.m.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	Kobe (Direct)	Monday, 7th March, at 4 p.m.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	Kobe (Direct)	Friday, 11th March, at 4 p.m.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	Kobe (Direct)	Monday, 15th March, at 4 p.m.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	Kobe (Direct)	Friday, 19th March, at 4 p.m.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	Kobe (Direct)	Monday, 23rd March, at 4 p.m.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON, etc.	BENGAL	Monday, 17th February	See Special Advertisement.
YOKOHAMA, etc.	YOKOHAMA	Monday, 17th February	Freight or Passage. (Passing through the Inland Sea.)
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NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON, etc.	BENGAL	Monday, 17th February	See Special Advertisement.
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IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT **SOUTHAMPTON** TO LAND PASSENGERS AND CARGO. N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through bills of lading for the principal places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
BACHSEN	Wednesday, 8th February
OLDENBURG	Wednesday, 15th February
BAYERN	Wednesday, 22nd February
STUTTGART	Wednesday, 29th February
KONIG ALBERT	Wednesday, 6th March
WEIMAR	Wednesday, 13th March
PRINZ HEINRICH	Wednesday, 20th March
PREUSSEN	Wednesday, 27th March
HAMBURG	Wednesday, 3rd April
SACHSEN	Wednesday, 10th April
OLDENBURG	Wednesday, 17th April
BAYERN	Thursday, 24th April
STUTTGART	Thursday, 1st May
KONIG ALBERT	Thursday, 8th May
WEIMAR	Thursday, 15th May
PREUSSEN	Thursday, 22nd May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1930, at Noon, the Steamship "SACHSEN" of the Norddeutschen Lloyd, Capt'n F. KUNTZ, will MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 5th February, Cargo and Passes will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY, the 6th February, and Passes will be received at the Agents' Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 6th February.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels must not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodations and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1930

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mostly all of them wounded. Three of the New South Wales cut their way through and escaped.

NOBIL INHUMANITY AT MAFKING.

The bombardment of Mafeking still continues; but the enemy have made very little progress, and Colonel Baden-Powell is as irritatingly confident as ever. On the 3rd instant the Boers, deliberately, shelled the women's laager, and killed a little girl, aged eight years, and two other children. The indignation among the garrison is intense.

THE STORMBERG REVERSE.

From Stormkroon a message has been received, that the authorities have completely exterminated the guide Morgan, who led General Gatscher's force in the night attack on Stormberg.

MUNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION BY COLONEL LUMSDEN.

Calcutta, 19th January. Colonel Lumsden's contribution to the Indian Volunteer Contingent is Rs50,000, not Rs3,000.

THE ENEMY LOSSES.

London, 19th January. Lord Dunsford, with a force of mounted troops, encountered a Boer force on Wednesday afternoon to the west of Acton Holmes. He was reinforced by General Warren at 7 o'clock in the evening by a detachment of Dragoons. Lord Dunsford occupied the kopjes after the fight, and now hold the position. The Boer losses were a Field Cornet and twenty men killed and wounded, and fifteen taken prisoners. The English loss was Lieutenant Shaw, of the Imperial Light Horse, wounded, and two privates killed and one wounded.

SPEECH BY THE HOME SECRETARY.

London, 19th January. Sir Matthew White Ridley, speaking at Liverpool yesterday, said that Her Majesty's Ministers shared the full responsibility, and they have been united from the beginning, of the Transvaal crisis. He added that, when the time came, their defence will be found adequate with regard to the war. The Home Secretary said that all the Generals in the field had the confidence of the country, as well as that of the Government.

ARTILLERY REINFORCEMENTS.

London, 19th January. Twelve Batteries of Artillery will embark for the Cape within a week.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION.

London, 19th January. The Eighth Division for the Cape has been ordered to mobilise at Aldershot immediately. It is reported that General Rundle will command it.

GREAT FIRE AT SINGAPORE.

About eight o'clock on the night of the 24th ult. one of those terrible conflagrations that cause such great damage to property, and throw the residents of the town into excitement, broke out at the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co's Wharf. How the fire originated is not as yet known; but, about the time mentioned, the end of the steam saw mill nearest to the fitting shops was noticed to be ablaze. Plenty of assistance was forthcoming, and it was not long before the dock steam fire engine was at work and two other engines with the members of the Fire Brigade, under Superintendent Jennings, were on the scene shortly after eight o'clock. By this time, however, the whole building had got fairly alight, the great mass of wood inside the building blazing furiously. The flames leaped up to a height of fully 80 feet, and the roof of that portion of the building fell in with a great crash. This did not check the fire in the least. The scene about this time was magnificent, although of a very disastrous character. Not 20 yards away lay the s.s. *Zwecken* in dry dock and a little further away was *La Seyne*, the French Mail steamer which was recently stricken at Garra Light and is now under repairs. Some idea of the heat from the fire can be gained when it is explained that the paint of the *Zwecken* was burnt and had commenced to peel off.

There was no lack of willing helpers. Firemen, police, employees at the dock, and civilians working together in a praiseworthy style. Information had also reached the Commander of H.M.S. *Linnæa* lying in the Roads, and a score of bluejackets, assisted by several marines, armed with axes, set to work to clear away anything likely to assist the progress of the flames.

The fire was not long in reaching the main end of the building, and as several boats were in course of construction close by, particular attention was paid to preventing the flames reaching them, these efforts being successful. Another danger, however, was threatening. Close to the sea end of the mill is a godown rented by the Ocean Steamship Company. This building is stored with such inflammable materials as tar, rope, &c., whilst there was also a large quantity of matches there. The efforts of the firemen were chiefly directed to preventing this building getting alight. In this the efforts were rewarded with success.

By eleven o'clock the shed had been completely burnt out, and there was little difficulty in checking the fire's spread.

Besides the burning of the mill and its contents no other damage was done. What is left of the mill are the iron pillars which supported the shed and the sheets of corrugated iron, burnt, twisted, and now useless.

The machinery in the saw mills consisted of builers, circular saws, frame saws, wood-working machinery, &c., and it is not yet known how much of this will be fit for further use.

THE DAMAGE.

The property of the Dock Company is insured for almost two million dollars, divided up between 13 insurance companies. The particular section which was on fire is insured for \$75,000, divided proportionately between these 13 companies. The exact loss cannot be estimated, but it is known that it will be less than \$75,000. The general opinion in insurance circles is that 13 is a very unlucky number, and that as quickly as possible the Dock Company should make it either 12 or 14.

One of the marines from the *Linnæa* named Wildbank met with an accident while assisting at the fire. One of the engines was being removed to another part of the dock, when he slipped and dislocated his left knee. The ship's doctor from *La Seyne* attended him, and he was removed to the *Linnæa*.

"CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT."

The following is the continuation of the paper on "Criminal Law and its Historical Development," read before the Odd Volume Society at the City Hall on Tuesday, 30th ult., by the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman (Acting Chief Justice):—

PROCEDURE IN THE CASE OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES.—(A.) PROCEDURE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

It may be appropriate to indicate, at this point, the mode of procedure followed in England in the case of an indictable offence, and dealt with summarily by the Magistrate. As a rule, such a case commences, if the accused is not already in custody, by the issue of a summons or warrant to procure his attendance before the stipendiary Magistrate or the two Justices of the Peace, who in many country districts of England are his equivalent. The summons or warrant of arrest as the case may be contains a concise statement of the charge. Before a warrant of arrest can issue it is indispensable that the information or statement of the accuser or informer should be verified by oath in due form.

The accused person, either having appeared to a summons or being brought up in custody, is placed in the dock and proceedings begin at once. Often a remand is at this stage asked for on the part of the prosecution, so as to procure the attendance of all the necessary witnesses, some of whom may not yet be in attendance. Some slight evidence will justify such remand, and the Magistrate may orally remand for three clear days or by written warrant for a space not exceeding eight clear days.

Subpoenas may be issued if necessary to procure the attendance of witnesses. Then, upon the day appointed for continuing the hearing the prosecutor and his witnesses as well as the accused being present; and either side, should they think fit, being represented by counsel, the case is opened by a brief statement upon the part of the prosecutor, who then proceeds to bring forward his witnesses. The latter will be examined upon oath, their depositions being taken down by the clerk, in the first person, and as nearly as possible in the exact language used. Any material remark volunteered by the prisoner during any part of the proceedings should be similarly recorded. At the close of each witness' examination, the accused, or his counsel is at liberty to cross-examine him, and the answers will be taken down in the same manner as those obtained upon the examination-in-chief.

All these depositions will then be read over to, and signed by, the respective witnesses who have made them, and will be signed by the presiding Magistrate. And any such deposition may be used against the accused, at his trial, in case of the previous death of the witness making it or of his being so ill at the time as to be unable to attend.

If, after hearing all the evidence for the prosecution the Magistrate is of opinion that it is not sufficient to put the accused on trial, the latter is entitled to be forthwith discharged. It should be observed that the ordinary rules of evidence apply equally to such cases as the present as to those in which the Magistrate is dealing with a matter as to which his jurisdiction is final.

If the Magistrate is satisfied, however, that the evidence adduced by the prosecutor is sufficient to put the accused on his defence, he will read or cause to be read to him the depositions already taken, and after informing him of the precise legal charge which he has to answer, will address him in the following terms:—

"Having heard the evidence do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing and may be given in evidence against you on your trial, and you are also clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt; but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat." Any statement which the accused may make in answer must be taken down, read over to him, signed by the Magistrate and placed with the depositions; and such statement may be given in evidence against him at his trial.

The Magistrate will then proceed to demand of the accused whether he wishes to call any witnesses. If so, their statements upon oath will be taken both by way of examination and cross-examination, provided they know anything of the facts of the case, or anything tending to show the innocence of the accused. Such depositions will be reduced into writing, read over to the person making the same; and otherwise treated in precisely the same manner as the depositions for the prosecution. Should this last evidence be such as to supply, in the opinion of the Magistrate, a sufficient and conclusive answer to the charge, the accused will be at once released. Should the Magistrate, on the other hand, consider it his duty to send the matter for trial he will either commit the accused to prison for safe custody during the interim or admit him to bail. He will bind over, by recognisance, the prosecutor and his several witnesses, as well as all witnesses called for the defence (not being mere witnesses to character) who may, in his opinion, have given evidence in any way material to the case, or tending to prove the innocence of the accused, to appear at the Court at which the accused is to be tried and prosecute or give evidence respectively. Minors and married women are constantly thus bound over; and the Magistrate may, by warrant, commit to prison any witness refusing to be bound, until the trial.

(B.) PROCEDURE BETWEEN COMMITMENT AND TRIAL.—FUNCTIONS OF THE GRAND JURY IN ENGLAND AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN HONGKONG.

The Magistrate having committed for trial the accused, in England, either remains in custody till the hearing of the case by the Quarter Sessions or the Judge of Assize as the case may be, or else procures bail, which will generally be allowed, except in cases of very serious crime where the punishment is likely to be so heavy that the accused would, in all probability, prefer to forfeit the recognisance of himself and his sureties, and run away rather than appear and take his trial.

In this Colony there are no Quarter Sessions but, what is more advantageous to the accused, a monthly sitting of the Supreme Court which ensures the speedy trial of all accused persons and prevents the delays which are often complained of in England.

(To be continued.)

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